who needed extra fat faces used to glue on thin layers of ection wool and put powder and rouge over them. Things are very different rouge over them. Things are very different now from what they were when an actor's make up consisted of some drop chalk, a powder rag with which to put the chalk on a little dry rouge, a hare's foot for applying the same, and a piece of cork which he would burn and use for making wrinkles, cyclrows, and sometimes even moustuches. The introduction and general adoption of grosse paints have, however, changed all that; and if we can't act is well as they used to which I don't believe, though I hear it every day-we look a great leal better. Fancy Carriek paying Massachin's Brittleh General's uniform, and wearing a queer court wig! Why, it must have been annier than the cloud Joannes in Hendel.

But to come beak to the greater paints. There are colors mixed with a lard great-of-mix. There are colors mixed with a lard great-of-mix in the payer.

dittle ensoline or cold cream over his face and whose this of with a ray before washing, thus removing most of the paint and getting the soap to lather or see easily.

These not this constant painting of the face injure the skin?

It does not appear to when it is properly washed off at night, but persons who are care-cast may let it block up the pores of the skin or remain in the roots of the hair or cyclows. The number of shades in which greas paint is now made is very great, and every actor who takes pride in his make up will have from a dozen to tweaty kinds. Even in liesh timalone there are six varieties, from the very delicate greamy white of youth to the leader sallowness of extreme old age. Besides these there are shades for Chiannen, and for every gradation of Indian and theory block. Then there are whites for 'high lights' and for whitening moustaches or explicates, browns for shading since for veins and holows, reds, blacks, and yellows. You mustn't think they are all used in one make up, though often seven or eight yolors are combined in an elaborate one. The first thing to do in making up is to select the protect dest int. This having been chosen and applied, the text thing is generally the rouge. Except in the case of very oid

blue, others in brown, and others in gray. It is a matter of taste. The lines are made with thin stricts of the bail cut to a point, or with a boom matter of taste. The lines are made with thin stricts of the bail cut to a point, or with a boom matter of the cut to a continuous date on it may be measured to account to the notice on it may be measured to account the class and those lines must be graintanted into each other so as not to seem the hard or abrupt. In representing old agen the streng muscle above the fine from the ness to the mouth must be brought out very strongly with while. The check bones under the eyes must be trivially required and sain under the eyes must be required for the required and sain under the eyelorow are delicately rouged. If heliows in the checks temples or neck are wanted, these are the now it imps to be done, and the outlines of the checks remples or neck are wanted, these are the now it imps to be done, and the outlines of the checks remples or neck are wanted, these are the now it in the major of the checks of major to a same eccentric shapes with directed builting of darkening for any. Large mouths are made small by pulling rouge only in the centre of the line, and small ones made large by rouging all the way, and even extending the sorners with all he year and even extending the sorners with all not red.

Very few people are aware how important a part the cyclorow play in forming the rouged lined, writteed, and hollowed, the next things to be attended to are the expression of the face. Epinging them very close together will outline of each for my are required.

Very few people are aware how important a part the cyclorows play in forming the expression of the face. Epinging them very close together will outline a look of meanings or villating a light proper as a look of meanings of villating a light proper as a look of meanings of villating a light proper as a look of meaning the capression of the face with spring the event and the contracted of the light of the part of he mai

MAKING UP STAGE FACES,

FIRE ACTIONS AIR OF ALIFERING THE

HIMAIN COLSTENANCE.

Staking the New Take On a New Form

Pours Taking the Place of Cardioval

"Given a clean clean clean clean clean the Cardioval

"Given a clean clean

ir dozen wigs. One inst word about make up. It is very four dozen wigs.

One last word about make up. It is very singular that no matter how old an actor grows, he generally thinks that if he has to portray an aged man it is necessary to line his face. We have a true story in the profession of a veteran actor who had grown almost too infirm for work, and had been given the place of prompter in a city theatre. One night one of the actors was taken ill, and, in the emergency, the part was given to the prompter. The character was supposed to be that of a little man 50 years old, and the prompter owned to 68. But at night he was found in his room, drawing lines over his face till it tooked like a railroad map.

"What on carth are you doing there, Jack? asked the actor who shared his room.

"Doug!" responded the veteran, as he corked in a couple of heavier lines, "why, making up for this darned old fossil."

THE BURTHOLDI PEBESTAL FUND.

are Asked to Take Part. "That is a scandalous article," said Treasurer H. F. Spaulding of the Bartholdi Statue Committee yesterday, as he read from a Canadian journal a scathing denunciation of the American people for their apathy in respect to the subscriptions for the pedestal of the statue. There has really been no organized solicitation for money,"

"How much has actually been raised?" We have about \$125,000 paid in, and about \$250,000 will be needed."

"Have you any doubt that the money will be raised?

"Not the slightest, but there has been no serious effort made to push the thing."
"How do you account for the spathy that has, undoubtedly, been shown?"
"Partly from the lack of vigorous pushing of

"Partly from the lack of vigorous pushing of the requests for subscriptions, but mainly from the widespread belief that the statue is to be given to the city of New York, which is not the fact. The statue is to be presented to the people of the United States.

Could note half dozen of our rich merchants subscribe, without inconvenience to themseives, all the money that is not what we want. We wish the people of the United States to subscribe for the pedestal, as it is to them that the statue is given. It must be remembered that this statue was paid for by 250,000 of the French neople. The original proposition was to creet the statue in the harbor of New York, and from that fact receibe jumped to the fase conclusion ning at the inner corner of the cyc and other extending with ne the temple as high as the cycler w. As the arge increases we cease to run the color up so high on the enter side.

Antil for mature years it settles down into the holious below the check here.

The range being properly applied we next go to work upon the windles or belows. In representing age the principal lines to be emphasized are those from the nose to the corners of the month, from the corners of the month from the corners of the extra corners of the disk, from the corners of the cycles, and the will be status was to be given to this city. There will be assumed to state will be status was to be given to this city. There will be astone in the pedestal for every State and Territory, and on each stone will be called the content and the status was to be given to this city. There will be astone in the pedestal for every State and Territory, and on each stone will be called the content and the status in the harbor of New York, and from that het people jumped to the false conclusion that het people jumped to the false conclusion

the work leven returded by the slowness "Has the work been retarded by the slowness of subscriptions?"

We were a little slow in getting to work, but now that we have got to work we are going along years well. We have money to pay expenses. The main and material aircady used are worth more than three times what the status cost. That had above ought to show the French people that their glit is not despised. The United States has given a most valuable plees of land, and has pleaged itself to maintain the statue as a beacen forever, so that all vessels entering the harbor will have it for a handmark. It is a national work, and we want the subscription to be national, We do not want to reduce it to the dimension of a mere local affair. Of course the work of erecting the foundation goes on story. It must be done well to be of any service and that will be a work of time. We have had maken to easy running expenses so far, and we yesterday decided to contract for the stone. If waget the stone and have no money to pay for putting them up, we shall let them lie there as a meaument to the apathy of the people. But i do not expect any such result, and hope to live to see the statue in its place, and to sign a clock for the payment of the last dollar of our sharpof the expenses.

The members of the American Committee to exect the pedestal and receive the statue are William M. Events, President: William F. Soandling, Treasurer; Richard Butler. Secretary, and Joseph W. Drevel, Parke Godwin, J. W. Fincliot, W. M. Moore, and F. A. Potts, Executive Committee. The office of the Englineer, Gen. Stone, is at the corner of Broadway and Cortinal street, and of the Englineer Gen. Stone, is at the corner of Broadway and Cortinal street, and of the Treasurer trust Company.

When the statue is crected it will be higher than any of the colossal statues of antiquity, higher than the towers of the New York and Brookyn Bridge and as high as Trinity Church steeple, and will be looked upon as one of the wenders of the world. were a little slow in getting to work, but

HARD LIFE ON THE CARS.

A Horse Car Conductor who Doesn't Expect Relief from the Legislature.

The conductor of a Second avenue horse car, who was rubbing his hands and stamping his feet upon the slushy rear platform, was asked yesterday what he thought of the bill recently introduced into the Legislature to restrict the hours of labor of car conductors and drivers to twelve out of every twenty-four.

strict the hours of labor of car conductors and drivers to twelve out of every twenty-four.

"What do I think of it?" he responded between chattering teeth. "I think it is a burning shame that that bill has no more chance of the control this roof. Why, the surface companies will stend half a million to beat it. If the bill passed, they would have to employ about one-third more drivers and conductors, or pay the men that are working for extra work. That would amount to at least \$500,000 a year. If the happy men and women in this city who can earn a living between 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening realized the misery of a conductor's or a driver's life, there'd be the biggest mass meeting that was ever held in New York in favor of the bill."

Why, the conductor went on, when he had made change with stiffened fingers. "do you know that some conductors and drivers on this road and other roads have to work for 19% hours out of every 24? It's a terrible fact that the conductors and drivers all over the city average 18 hours work. Then we are expected, when nearly crazy from overwork lack of sleep, and sometimes hunger, to be as politic as dancing masters. The hardest part of the whole thing is the way we are spotted, inspected, and generally spied upon. Do you see that young fellow standing inside, near the stove? Wol, he's an inspector. He's a good one, too. Why, he reports men if they're half a minute behind time with their care, and they're laid off to starve, for all the company cares for ten or fifteen days. He was a conductor too, until a year ago, but there was an accident on the road and he turned up as a witness for the commany, He saved the company areas for the commany, He saved the company from a heavy indemnent and so they made him an inspector.

No are you can depend upon it, that that bill will be beaten."

stores and for 50 cents in others, but which he was vending for 5 cents.

A student of street paddling might have followed that line of men down Nassau street to Fulton or to Wai street, and then down those streets to the Fulton Ferry or the Custom House, passing scores of peddiers and seeing such things as photographs, penknives, pockethooks, neckties, candies, razurs, trays, toothbrushes, boxes of shoe blacking, and there on thing in comparison with the prices asked for them in the stores. A reporter found that it paid to talk with them. They had no secrets. Excepting the man who sold a lot of damaged razors as "a Custom House seizure," they had no felsehoods to throw in with each bargain, but, being engaged in legitimate trade, willingly told all about themselves and their goods. One singular thing about them was that they kept their eyes wide open for polleemen, and could see one half a block or a block away in a crowd. The word "Here's the cop" was passed rapidly from one vender to another and in live seconds the line disappeared and the peddling coased. Those who had warons put the properties of the seconds of the seconds of the read of the read of the man, and the peddling coased. Those who had warons put the properties inquired.

"Any do you all move off as ignited a policeman?" the reporter inquired.

"Cause he might run us in."

"Haven't you got a license?"

Yes, but that only allows us to stand ton minutes in a place. The cops ain't a bit fair to us. I could stand here all day if I would give that cop a quarter of let him help himself from my tray whenever he wanted to; but we can't afford it, so we keep moving."

He showed the reporter what he called his license. It was a big power badge, bearing the work Morchandise' and a number. He saw war is a place. The epops ain't a bit fair to us. I could stand here all day if I would give that cop a quarter of let him help himself from my tray whenever he wared to; but we can't afford it, so we keep moving."

He referred to the Jows, who certainly die displa

sent for and were allowed to take the pade away for half what they cost. The same merchant who told of this incident explained why rubber combe can be soil for such small prices by the street men. There is a war between certain rubber companies, and there has been overproduction as well as a low scale of prices. Much the same situation explains the cheanness of playing cards. The great New York playing card makers have long enjoyed a grand monopoly. They have made excellent cards, and a protective turil of 100 per cent, has kept for the market. Within a common of the market within a contractively shorter of the market. Within a good, low-priced card that they fright and a chicago house enired at a fine card on the market at \$7.29 a gross or 5 cents a pick. Their intention was to drive the Western intruders out of the field, and it is said that they have already partially succeeded. They did not alter the prices of the higher grades of goods, and it is said that while the peddiers are selling the beautiful new cheap ones at ten cents a pack and the old "steamboats" (which they buy in Broadways it 67 cents a dozen) for the ceresh is prices.

By the time the reporter had made a tour of the big supply stores, he was able to tell just what cach peddier was making on his sales, where he got his goods, and why they were offered at low prices. Elsewhere he found that the men who deal in gum drops at fifteen cents a pound hay them in big tots at the Barelay street and Wooster street factories where they are made as cheaply as possible on purpose for this trade. The benania men, on the other hand, are not speculators at all. They are be just the market and when a number of cargoes of oranges or bananas or figs or dates come in together they must be sood quickly or they will spoil. In such cases the dealers buy them for much less than they would fotch had only one ship load came in. The candy venders buy them for such as a country of the such as a country of the protect of the protect of the protect of the protect of the

in pretty boxes wholesals at 43 cents a dozen cakes. The five-cent rubber combs cost cents a dozen, and the ten cent ones cents. They are what are called seconds, they are what are called records, that is to say, they are not as thick and stiff backed as the first quality of combs.

The trader who stood on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets shouting, "Shoe laces, five a pair," through his nose, paid 22 cents for a gross of single strings, and the man with the ten-cent spectacles bought them for 65 cents a dozen. The shiny pocketbooks that looked like moroeco in the tray at Nassau and Fulton streets, and yet were offered at 10 cents cach, cost 92 cents a dozen, which is within four cents of the price of the handsome thermometers that another vender was solling for 15 cents apiece. The handsome oak-framed spirit barometers and mercury thermometers combined, a wagon load of which went off with the celerity of not paneakes in Wall street last Thursday, cost \$2.50 a dozen, and sold for 25 cents each.

"There are some bold operators and married men among these curbstone merchants," said a clerk in one of these stores, but as a rule they do not spend more than \$1,5 at a time. I have been surprised at the quickness of their sales sometimes. I had known them to get a boaket or tray load of goods in the morning, go and stand on the corner across the way, and come back in the afternoon for another supply."

MISUSING CHLOROFORM.

The Extent to which Women Make Improper Use of that Brug and Sulphurle Ether.

"I've seen that paragraph," said a west side druggist, glancing at a newspaper scrap that told an alarming story of a prevalent vice among New York women, "and knowjust what it is worth. In the inscrutable, wisdom of an all-wise Providence, all the legitimate descendants of Ananias and Sapphira have become New York correspondents for country papers. and oh, how they lie! Four or five, yes, half a dozon years ago, there was some basis of truth for that story, for then a great many women did use chieroform as an intexicant, but of late years that taste has become comparatively rare. Even when that vice was most provalent, where one woman used chloroform three took chloral and five were addicted to hypodermic injections, or the internal use of morphis, and the one habit that has spread most and has the greatest number of victims now, by far, is the subcutaneous injection of morphine. Such. at least, has been the result of my observation, and I think I know the business."

An east side druggist said: "The writer of that paragraph, I see, settles upon the women of the east side as those most addicted to the use of chloroform. He is wrong. Formerlyseveral years ago-I suppose they took their share of it, as a good many women then did, but it has gone out of fashion, and a much less hurtful and more social fluid refreshment, known as beer, has supplanted it. A few here and there have become slaves of the vice and cannot leave it off, but their number is not worth talking about. I know of two such, but neither is among my customers. I would not sell chloroform, knowingly, to be used in that way. You had better ask some reliable physician if you want solid facts about the mutter."

Dr. Stephen W. Roof said: "Unquestionably, the use of chloroform as a stimulant has declined of late years, but there is still a great deal of the drug consumed in that way. It is by no means easy to determine who are the chloroform drunkards, for they are almost all women, and women are very secretive and cunning when it comes to doing what they know is wrong. They will buy small quantities of the fluid from different drug stores, where they are not knawn, and under various pretexts. Often they will get if in the form of a very strong chloroform liniment, when they simply purpose inhaling it but wish to concent the fact. There are almost as many women who use sulphuric etter in that way as there are who take chloroform, but the latter is most likely to be preferred, as it is sweeter and pleasanter. When the will effects of hydrate of chloral were exposed a number of years ago, at a time when it was a popular drug for those who sought intoxication other than alcoholic, a good many women were badly seared, but, mable to drop everything of the sort, turned from it to chloroform and ether. The habit of getting drunk on such things becomes liked, just as the habit of liquor drinking does, but it is less likely to suread and make new permanent victims, because there is no sociability about these drug drunks. People who resort to them do so positively and solely for the sensual and seitish gratification of inchination, And they do not affort the satisfaction that drinking men want and find in liquor. If is less the dotter the sums, you determined but the ultimate consequence is an aggravation of the complaint, and those drugs will induce a mental and physical co known as beer, has supplanted it. A few here and there have become slaves of the vice and cannot leave it off, but their number is not

the dozen. Each of her ether spress would last about two weeks. During that time she would shut herself up in her room, and so much of the drug did she use that the smedl of it would enter the adjoining houses, and even reach the street although she was on the third floor. It killed her eventually."

"What is the difference between chloroform and sulphuric other?"

"Oh, there's a vast deal of difference in their properties, composition—in fact, in everything about them, except that they are both anasthetics. Chloroform is the pleasantest to take, because it is sweet, and women are likely to prefer it on that account. Crude chloroform is made with chlorinated lime, rectified spirit, slaked lime, water, sulphuriencid, and chloride of calcium. Quite an impure form of it is largely produced in England by the action of chlorinated lime on pyroxilic spirit, The article aliministered in medicine is purified, and is produced by a process requiring skill, delicacy, and accuracy. Sulphuric ether is composed of ethyl oxide and alcohol, with sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, slaked lime, and water. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol."

"Hardly an inviting recine."

"Well not and yet people who once become addicted to it seem to become as infatuated with it as others are with gin, brandy, whiskey, or wine. The popular idea among people who do not take these drugs, that they put one to sleep, is erroneous. In sufficient quantity they do, of course, but in small inhalations they exhibited and succession of one, two, and three minutespress."

BIX INCHES OF STRING.

"You see that large factory? It covers the entire block. Half a million of money wouldn't buy it. Well, it was built by a little piece of cord not more than six inches long." Here the speaker paused and scrutinized the reporter's countenance for indications of in-credulity, not to say astonishment. But the narrator was talking to a man who, since the introduction of the telephone, has made it a point of principle to be ready for anything and to believe all that he hears. The speaker added:

"Eight years ago there lived on the west side. in the third story of a cheap tenement, down near the North River, a poor mechanic, who was kept noor because he had a passion for inventing; it amounted to a passion. He didn't dripk and didn't travel with the politicians, and all who knew his family wondered why they should be so poor. Time passed on and still the man was poor. But at last he perfected an invention—the simplest thing on earth—and with his patent in his hand he went down town one day and called for the head of a house whose check was current for five figures anywhere in the street. The inventor affered to sell two-thirds of his patent for \$20,000 into factories for producing the little thing that he had inventor affered to sell two-thirds of his patent for \$20,000 into factories for producing the little thing that he had inventor. The firm signed papers in less toan an hour from the time of hearing the proposal, and in another hour the inventor had converted the firm's eneck for \$20,000 into gree backs. Lots were nought, and a factory was erected. The business speedily grew to gigantic proportions and at length the firm acquired all the rest of the block, and covered it with brick and motar, and now the inventor is able to associate with the millionaires. The little glove fastener—a piece of cord about six inches long and a dozen little meal hooks or buttons—is the thing that was invented.

So much for one man who was concerned in gloves. Others have made fortunes out of them and lost the money in other enterprises. I recall a case of a merchant whose net profit or gloves was \$13,000 a year. Some of the New Yorkers who sent their money down to the Gold Belt of Georgia about two rears ago got them and lost the money down to the Gold Belt of Georgia about two rears ago got them for the profit of georgia he went. And there he is deliving in Georgia he went. And there he is deliving in Georgia he went. And there he is deliving in Georgia he went. And there he is deliving in Georgia he went. And there he is deliving the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer. near the North River, a poor mechanic, who was kept poor because he had a passion for in-

GIANT BIRDS OF OLD TIMES. ANCESTORS OF THE OSIRICH WHICH MAKE IT APPEAR A PIGMY.

Goose Twice as Tall as a Man and Yet was Come Enough to be Enten by Another Bird-Birds With Teeth-The Giant Mon. "There's an interesting slab," said a gool-

ogist to a Sun reporter, holding up an ancient and weather-worn slab. "It's a fac-simile of a cast in the British Museum, that bears the re-mains of the oldest bird known. It had a regular lizard tail. This specimen was found in the Bavarian quarries at Solenhofen, where so much valuable lithographic slate is found. Some laborers came upon an impression in the slate which so closely resembled a foather that it was carefully worked out and presented by the owner of the quarry to a local scientist, who in turn, presented it to Prof. Herman von bird was discovered, the naturalist giving it the name of the archampteryx. This first find was a perfect feather that perhaps had been dropped by some bird ages ago, and gradually covered up and preserved. Not long after, in the same locality, a lot of feathers were exposed, and in working them out nearly the entire body of the

wonderful bird was exhumed.

"The archeopteryx, judging from this specimen, was about the size of a crow, and the first thing that attracted the finder's attention was

"The archicopteryx, judging from this specimen, was about the size of a crow, and the first thing that attracted the finder's attention was the remarkable tail. If you can imagine the pope's nose of the bird or a turkey, stretched out so that it is longer than the bird itself, and made up of twenty movable bones or vertebre, each supporting a pair of feathers, one upon each side, a fair conception of this strange fail may be had. A further examination showed that the fore limb had two toes or lagers free of the limb, each armed with a powerful claw, while a third was greatly clongated and supported the feathered wing.

"The head of the archeopteryx was not found, but from later discoveries of other early birds it is presumed that its reptile-like appearance was increased by having veritable teeth in its jaws. In flying the curious tail must have been an impediment rather than a heln. In the days of the archaeopteryx the conditions of life were somewhat different from those of the present time. In America the Rocky Mountain chain had not appeared, and from Kansas a vast inland sea stretched away over the prairies, all that part of the country being beneath a body of water that undoubtedly was connected with the oceans on both sides of the present continent. Whother the English Channel then existed and England had its present shape is not known, but we are positive that at that time the British Isles were in a much warmer climate than now, as fossil coral bods are found there, and even farther north, which were composed of living corals in the days of the archaeopteryx.

"In our country the rocks of a later time have preserved birds for us that are perhaps equally as wonderful as the long-tailed specimen from Solenhofen. For a long time their footprints had been known, and finally some specimens were discovered in Kansas that attracted universal attention, from the fact that they possessed verified teeth. These curious creatures were taken from the chalk seds, and named by Prof. Marsis, the discoverer Odontornith

provided with shart teeth of various kinds, showing that they were hunters, and far different in their habits from their descendants of to-day.

"Equally strange are some of the birds that have become extinct in later times, and have been preserved in the earth. Within a few months some exervations in the plastic clay of Bas. Meadon, France, have resulted in the discovery of the remains of a goose-like bird, which, when the bones were arranged, towered nioft to a helght twice that of the tallest man. Such enormous birds must have presented a strange spectacle moving about in flocks, and from them probably came the legend of the roc of the Arabian Nights. The bones of a vulture-like bird have been found that exceeded in size the gradient of the resorts of the large birds of early times, and it probably preyed upon the monster goose, which could not escape by flying.

The caves of various countries were evidently the resorts of the large birds of early times, and in many caves the remains of remarkable birds have been found. Thus, in France, a large crane has been found in various caves, together with the remains of the reindeer, all the bones showing marks of the instruments of primeval man. The remains of the snowy owl and the willow grouse are also common, and in the Zebug cavern, in Maita, a gigantic extinct swan has been discovered. South American caves have produced over thirty-four different kinds of birds; but it is to New Zealand and Madagascar that we look for the latter island, which seems to have been the home of many of these animals, Isador St. Hilbire found the remains of an enormous bird, the appornis maximus. In travelling through the country his attention was attracted to the symmetrical dishes that were occasionally pessessed by some of the native tribes, and, thinking they were gourds, he inquired where they were obtained. To his

enormous bird, the appornis maxieus. In travelling through the country his attention was attracted to the symmetrical dishes that were occasionally possessed by some of the native tribes, and, thinking they were gourds, he inquired where they were obtained. To his aimazement the owners informed him that the dishes were part of the egg shells of a great bird, and upon further investigation he found the remains of the giant and its eggs. The eggs, when perfect, were each equal in size to 135 hens eggs, and would hold two gallons of water. This strange bird and others that have since been discovered seem to have been buried in the sand beds of the southern part of the island, and there preserved for ages.

Larger even than the myornis was the gigantic mon, whose skeletons have been obtained in the gant head of the subtract of the island, and there preserved for ages.

Larger even than the myornis was the gigantic mon, whose skeletons have been obtained in the sand beds of the southern part of the island, and there preserved for ages.

Larger even than the myornis was the gigantic mon, whose skeletons have been obtained in the sand productions built that at first it was supposed they were the remains of an elephant; but the bills and feet proved them to be large wingless birds, which had probably wasled into the swamp and become mired, and so hardened and preserved. Here, too, the great birds seem to have resorted to caves and what is called the Mon Bone Point Cave has produced great numbers of skeletons, found buried with the remains of the ancient Maori, and recently some leathers of these great birds have been found. Many native traditions show that they lived with the oarly human inhabitants, and were them off by them. The songs of the Mori dowing humans of the ancient flaving human inhabitants, and were the off the first human of the dispense of the man and mon eggs have been found in ancient graves. Parts of the eggs are in the British Museum, and are much large than the eggs of the oatrich. Some of the Mori

Was Mrs. Graham Polsoned!

Mrs. Catherine Graham died suddenly yesterday morning, in convulsions, at 240 Yerk street, Brooklyn. On Friday morning her eldest daughter made wheat cases for breakfast. A box, supposed to contain anieratus, but which was not liabelled, was on the table oeside the flour. It is thought that there was some poisonious substance in this box, and that a portion of it got mixed in the flour. All the family at heartily of the cakes. Two of the children James, axed 4 your, and William, axed 7, were taken sick soon afterward. George, 10 years old went to school, but soon returned home sick. The children soon recovered, 24d are how out of danger.

All se Graham who had given birth to a child on Wedness and some much excited yearbody morning over the sick means much excited yearbody morning the children several physicalians versue for the flow of the children several physicalians versue for the flow of the children several physicalians versue for the flow of the children several physicalians versue for the flow of the children several physicalians versue for the proposed was in the eaker. The six distribution was intentionally mixed with the flour. An inquest will be held on Monday. Mrs. Catherine Graham died suddenly yester-

Corporation Counsel Andrews presented to Corporation Counsel Androws presented to the Mayor and his Cabinet yesterday drafts of swerns bills which are to be presented to the Legislature. One bill provides that the Sinking Fauld Commissioners may purchase or authorize the exection of one or more musual particular and for that purpose may direct the removal or any public building except the tity field and his court flowe. Another authorizes the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to buy fitter's Island at a price and to exceed field the County Building authorize the Sinking Fund Commissioners to set sport city land for police stations and fire cangine houses and recommend the satisfations and fire regime houses and recommend the satisfations and fire regime houses and recommend the satisfations and so that the training laws in that confrictors may be paid within thirty days after the completion and acceptance of their work.

Base Ball Notes.

The demand for good bail-players has become so great that the clubs of the League and the American Association are forced to buy them from clubs of less importance. From \$500 to \$1,000 is leading pand for good men. The directors of the League and the Detroit of the First Wayle Chin-See at the Leadunapoin Chin paid the First Wayle Chin-See at the Leadunapoin Chin Dead the part a like assumed for Sec. 1 with a model to be better than the Chin Beautiful See See See Association has just been formed in Colorado, with the clubs.

COPIES OF COPIES OF PICTURES. Extensive Counterfeiting of Oil Paintings-

Revelations by a Bealer. "The statement has recently been made," sald a reporter of THE SUN to an old picture dealer. "that there are now in existence more than 70,000 paintings purporting to have been executed by Daubigny. Do you think there is

any truth in it?"
"I would like to know how the figures were obtained," said the dealer, thoughtfully.
"It is an estimate based upon the number annually sold at the Hotel Drouot, Paris." "The figure appears to me somewhat large,"

buying and selling the works of distinguished modern artists of the French school. I do not dare to say that the fact is impossible or even improbable. A man-a perfect stranger to medrove a wagon up to my door a month or two droves a wagon up to my door a month of two agon and marted to sell me sever pictures—two Corotes a Bonaseau, a combo of Treynors, and a man offered them told the story of their fillestifinate origin much batter than any evidence presented by the pictures themselves, and the pictures of many good artists. The batter than any evidence presented by the pictures of many good artists. The batter than any evidence presented by the picture of many good artists. The batter than any evidence presented by the picture of many good artists. The batter than any evidence artists are among them, but it is not mark good artists. The batter than any evidence artists are among them to the picture of many good artists. The batter than any evidence artists are all the pictures of many good artists. The batter than any any and always are all the pictures of many good artists. The batter than any any and always are all the pictures of many good artists. The batter than any any and always are all the pictures of many good artists. The picture to artists are all the pictures of many good artists. The picture to artists are all the picture to artists are all the picture to artists. The picture to artists are all the picture to artists are all the picture to artists. The picture to artists are all the would be all the pictures of many good artists. The picture to artists are all the would be all the pictures to artists. The picture to artists are all the would be all the pictures of the picture and the ago and wanted to sell me seven pictures-two Corots, a Rousseau, a couple of Troyons, and a pair of Girardets. The price at which the man offered them told the story of their

the dealer in the matter. The men who have no limit as to price are soldom deceived as far as strictly modern detures are concerned. They are, in the main, business men, and buy to a large extent directly from the artists. FASHION NOTES.

In Paris the present is given to brilliant colors.

Figured materials should only form paris of a toket,
Jet belts and belts of jet mingled with silver and steel
lends are in favor. White opera cloaks are frequently adorned with rich colored entiradery.
Presenck green with mutalife bine is a fashionable French combination.
A new machine has been invented in Paris for mounting kiliplented shirts.
Black talle dotted with chemille is exqueste ever dresses of white satin.
An elegant outdoor garment is the long black velvet paletof trimined with bear sain.
One of the favorite new greens for indoor and evening wear is the shade called ordered.
Reception dresses are being made of cloth, with tabilities of Parisian velves thours and bridge.
Tabilities and panniers of evening tresses caused be of the brilliant cours, or of too rich textures.
Reception or dinner tolets of excess colored stuffs. Reception or dinner tollets of cresson colored stuffs and silver are poculiarly novel and beautiful. The close fitting lacket opening over a gift is a favor-te outdoor garment for young ladies in Paris. the outdoor garment for young muses in Paris.
Rhine stones are nowset in fortios-shell hairpins,
and make lovely ornaments for the back hair.
For light metraining the capote of ment velvet some-times has a brim covered with diamonds of jet. Send work in inclashic hues is largely used to tone own the brilliant colors so fastifunable strong. Bend work in metallic three is largely used to tone down the triliant colors so rilationmals across.

Officers' collars for street dresses are in much better taste than fichus or cravats, and are more worn.

Furaphase grandwire is a fashionable umbrella of bright-colored silk, with a very scalebrate handle.

Some of the new silk-finished asteems have fine diagonal twills, others have diamases effects on stripes.

There are aliestly his shes of full deep pile in both light and dark shades of color at benning's, for \$1 a yard.

In the drawing room of Paris bright contrasting scariet and crimson are to be seen in the same total.

Novelties in handkerchiefs are of delicate unbleached and enflectinted handserchiefs are of delicate unbleached and enflectinted handser, with nuc embroidered borders in white and in colors.

Gold and silver gauze, spangied net, and embroidered unle are in damand, but lace of gued quality holds its ground above thoughts.

It is said that gray sail and gray velvet with steel will be as fashionable or more so, in the spring as it has been during the winter.

Knots af duck and woodcook fasthers, three or seven in the burnch make presty trimmings for the simple felt walking nated of young ladies.

One of Worth's new dresses seems really to express some of his old article taste.

New York Stock Exchange-Sales Jan. 19 said the old gentleman, giancing by some irresistible impulse at a pair of prime Daubignys which adorned the walls of his establishment; yet in the light of my recent experiences in

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

sucht drafts, \$4.50\(\)2004-85.7\(\)3. and cables \$4.87\(\)4.88.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 160\(\)
American Exchange, 129; Broadway, 250\(\)
Butchers and Brovers' 145; Central, 125\(\)
Chass, 185; Chatham, 140; Chemical, 2020\(\)
City, 270; Citizens', 121; Commerce, 154\(\); Continent, 1185; Corn Exchange, 165; East
River, 120; Eleventh Ward, 135; Fourth, 180\(\)
Fulton, 120; Fifth Avenue, 400; Gallatin, 171;
Garfield, 146; German American, 163; Germania, 150; Hanover, 151; Importers and
Traders', 289; Irving, 140; Leather Manufacturers', 165; Manhattan, 155; Marino, 165\(\)
Market, 145; Mochanics', 150; Mechanics' and
Traders', 160; Mercantile, 120; Merchante',
130; Motropolitan, 150; Nassau, 130; New York
130; Now York National Exchange, 110
New York County, 145; Ninth, 1224; North
America, 164\(\); North River, 115; Oriental,
150; Pacific, 165; Park, 162\(\); People's, 150\(\)
Phenix, 1914; Republic, 125; Second, 120\(\)
Seventh Ward, 105; Shoe and Leather, 144\(\);
Gas stocks are queted; New York, 150 to 151;
Manhattan, 270 to 275; Metropolitan, 220 to
230; Mutual, 131 to 133; Municipal, 200 to 202;
Harlom, 148 to 120; Equitable, 92 to 94; Brooklyn, 134 to 137.

The bank statement shows:

Totalrea've \$18.715,000 \$103,676,400 Inc. \$4,004.400 Rea've req'd. \$1,715,425 \$60,000,175 Inc. \$4,004.400 Excess \$14,101,575 \$17,284,225 Inc. \$3,172,786 Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$365,737; customs \$775,204; national bank notes for redemption, \$547,000, making \$4,214,000 for the week. National bank circulation outstanding, \$350,985,428; other corollicates in circulation, \$97,654,721. The London Economist says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, sixty days to three months, is 25:625 Foont; and for trade bills sixty days to three months, 25:63 Feent." Paris advices quote 3 F cents at 76.80.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19 .- FLOUR-Dull and de-

in the drawing room of Fars bright contrasting scarlet and crimen are to be seen in the same total.

Novelties in handkerchiefs are of delicate unbleached and efficient intelligents, with me comproduced borders in cold and silver genice, spaniet net, and embroidered total cold and silver genice, spaniet net, and embroidered total cold and silver genice, spaniet net, and embroidered ground above them all.

It is easily that gray sails and gray velves with teached with the state of growing as it has the state of the state